

JAPAN SEEN SINCE THE WAR.

DEB NATION'S ONLY DRAG, SAYS U. S. MINISTER GRISCOM.

Gives an American Audience a View of the Imperial Government, the Emperor's Power, and the Influence of the Elder Statesmen—Takaaki and Uchida Speak.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Lloyd Griscom, United States Minister to Japan, Baron Takaaki, Surgeon-General of the Japanese Navy, Consul-General Uchida and Major Louis Lamont-Saunders were the speakers at a special session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which attracted a large and distinguished audience to Witherspoon Hall to-night.

The special topic of the evening, "Japan after the war," was treated from various points of view by the speakers. Mr. Griscom sketched the constitutional system of the country, the present position and the influence of political parties and the remarkable part played in the actual system of government by the Elder Statesmen.

Baron Takaaki devoted his speech largely to a historical sketch of the improvement in the health of the Japanese navy during the last thirty years owing to a reform in the system of issuing rations and in other matters.

Mr. Uchida devoted himself to an expression of the gratitude felt in Japan for American sympathy during the war and for the special services of President Roosevelt and Mr. Griscom.

Major Saunders declared that in the humanitary of warfare Japan had set a standard that other nations would do well if they could approach.

The Mexican Minister to the United States, Juan de Casassus, occupied a seat on the platform.

Baron Takaaki spoke English well and with little hesitation. He declared that when he entered the navy service in 1872 he found the condition of the navy as far as the health of the men was concerned in many respects deplorable. He gave a number of instances of the ravages that disease made and said that he had come to the conclusion that the system of supplying food to the men was wrong. Another plan was worked out and excellent results were shown by 1884.

He attributed a good part of the Japanese naval efficiency to the excellent condition of the men as far as their health was concerned.

Baron Uchida said: "The success of our war with Russia was largely due to the sympathy and moral support which we received from the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon blood. We appreciate the sympathy of America the more because she was not bound to us by any treaty obligations."

Address by Lloyd C. Griscom:

Mr. Griscom said that in searching for the causes for the phenomenal successes of Japan in modern times we can never hope to fully understand the Japanese individual, but we have in the study of the Japanese Government a subject of which we may reasonably expect to arrive at a more or less thorough comprehension. The system of government in Japan has some unusual features worthy of examination.

The government, which is very centralized, is conducted, under the Emperor, by a Privy Council, a Cabinet and two Houses of Parliament. There is a body called Elder Statesmen, or Genro, which constitutes an unusual feature. It is very difficult to explain their powers, as they are not laid down by law or set forth in the Constitution.

The Emperor is by far the most influential factor in the Japanese polity. To the people his expressed wish is a law stronger than any statute. He receives foreign Ministers with the greatest courtesy, and among his own officials who come in frequent contact with him he is admired as a man of strong character, extremely industrious and possessing a keen judgment in the selection of his advisers.

The Emperor is the ultimate source of all authority in Japan, and in him reside all powers not delegated elsewhere by the Constitution. Next to him in power come the Elder Statesmen, who, as generally understood today, are Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamamoto, both great warriors, and statesmen, and Counturo and Matsukata, who are statesmen with a special understanding of finance. Their extraordinary power lies almost entirely in the fact that by reason of their great experience and wide knowledge the Emperor may be said to take no decision in any matter of importance without consulting one or more of them.

Their relations to the Japanese Cabinet are quite completed. The Constitution provides for a Prime Minister, Cabinet and two Houses of Parliament, but the most cherished measures of the Cabinet may be abandoned in deference to the wishes of the Elder Statesmen. When it was suggested to Marquis Ito that he usually been had never yet had an opportunity of working by itself, owing to the continued existence of himself and the other Genro, he replied: "It is an evil which time will soon remedy."

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet are responsible only to the Emperor. The only control the two Houses of Parliament have over the Cabinet lies in their power to refuse to provide funds.

The political parties of Japan are very different from a foreigner to understand, as they center around individuals rather than principles. In times past they have generally followed implicitly some great leader such as Marquis Ito, Counturo or Count Itagaki. The great party question has usually been the method of raising the necessary revenue. The old feudal clans still play an important part and will almost invariably find the Hizen clans following the lead of the old feudal chieftains. The elder statesmen are at present none of them leaders of political parties.

There are two prominent political parties in Japan at present and are called the Constitutional party, formed by Marquis Ito, and the Shintō or Progressive party which was founded by Count Okuma. Count Okuma has been for years in the minority and out of power.

In all the crises the Emperor calls to the Palace as Prime Minister, one or two of the leading members of the Cabinet, the elder statesmen, one or two of the senior princes, and if the matter concerns military or naval affairs he invites military and naval leaders of high rank. It is a council such as this which decides on war and peace, although it is not provided for by the constitution.

The elaborate family system and the strong communistic spirit among the villages have been the source of great strength to Japan in times of unusual stress. The families are very strictly organized by long established usage, and the poor members of the family, the widows and orphans of soldiers killed abroad, are in nearly every case supported by their relatives. If there is any great distress among individuals it is usually because the whole province has a greater burden than it can bear. Such was the case in the northern provinces of Japan, where 60,000 people are suffering from a famine due to the failure of the rice crop.

The adoption of the Constitution in 1889 greatly strengthened the position of the Emperor, as the individual Japanese have since then taken a keener interest in the success or failure of the Government. Since the war the military lines are assuming more definite shape. Within a month the Government has changed and the new Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji, like his predecessor, Count Kato, is a man of great ability and undoubted political sagacity. In his boyhood he was a companion of the late Emperor, and when but 15 years of age took an active part in the restoration of the Emperor to his full power. He has since held office as Minister of Education, Minister of Education and Minister of Finance.

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

M'NEYNOLDS HAD FEW ASSETS.

Allegations of Irregular Dealing Made Against Failed Chicago Broker.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—One charge of irregular dealings, involving alleged receipts of out on credit after insolvency was known, were made today against George S. McNeynolds, head of the grain brokerage firm of McNeynolds & Co., now in the hands of a receiver.

The allegation was made before Judge Bethea in behalf of the Harris-Scotten Company, members of the Board of Trade, that McNeynolds had received 1,900 bushels of white oats at 31½ cents a bushel within twenty-four hours of the time his bankruptcy was declared and that McNeynolds had refused to pay for the consignments.

The Harris-Scotten Company asks that the oats be considered not a part of the assets of the alleged bankrupt concern. The court ordered the Chicago Title and Trust Company, as receivers, to show cause within ten days why it should not relinquish possession of the property.

At the same time Attorney Jacob Ringer, in connection with proceedings called before Referee in Bankruptcy Eastman for an order to examine McNeynolds' accounts, asserted that conditions of the defunct firm looked worse than at first.

The more we investigate the more the assets seem to be fewer, more liabilities swell," said Attorney Ringer. "It is impossible even yet to tell what the assets are. I am beginning to feel there isn't much worth considering. One thing is advanced money on warehouse receipts referred later to be worthless. I am told, already charged the account to profit and loss."

In the absence of Attorney Francis Riddle, counsel for McNeynolds, who was reported sick, Referee Eastman continued the hearing on the Harris-Scotten Company's application. It is asserted that several banks, including the Bank of Montreal, obtained bona fide receipts for money advanced. The receiver, it is said, will be urged to list these as part of the general assets.

The charge on which William O. Rogge of Newark was arrested.

William O. Rogge, who has been keeping the Holland House, 146 Madison street, Newark, for nearly two years and has been doing a steadily increasing bar and restaurant business since he bought out Lachenauer, successor to Molter, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing current from the United Electric Company by shunting wires in the cellar.

His place had been watched for some time by agents of the electric light company and it was decided that he was paying about the kind of money that he had laid paid and that his private plant for generating current was a blind and was not working on the job.

On Friday night Detectives Long and Ryan called at the place together with the counsel for the company, Howard Gilmore, and Henry P. Chandler, general agent of the United Electric Company, and examined the cellar.

An element of the police and lighting officials is that they found that there was a bypass or loop around the meter, and that it was cleverly concealed and carried street current to the switchboard of Rogge's private plant. A couple of wiremen were called in and cut out the switchboard.

Then the examiners looked over the gas meter and found that the gas meter was jumped by a pipe which was concealed by boxing it in and had a rubber expansion bag on a private line leading to the kitchen.

Rogge was bailed in \$500 to meet a future examination. He indignantly protests that he knows nothing about the arrangements made, and it is said that a recently discharged employee went to the office of the Public Service Company and described the private arrangements in the cellar of the Holland House, and that the company had a full watch and estimate made for a week or two, during which time, it is asserted, Rogge's generator was not found working. The Public Service Company supplies gas also.

Frick and Cravath Succeeded Alexander and Hyde in Two Directorates.

Among the recent changes in bank directorates and officers not already noted in THE SUN was the election of Frederick Fowler and Christian F. Tietjen as vice-presidents of the New York County National Bank.

Mr. Tietjen is president of the West Side Bank and Mr. Fowler is cashier of the New York County National, which post he will continue to hold. James C. Brower, discount clerk, has been appointed assistant cashier. William H. Dennison, who had been connected with the bank forty years, resigned as vice-president a few months ago.

Leo Schlesinger, formerly president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has been elected vice-president. Mr. Schlesinger was recently succeeded as president by William L. Moyer. The bank is controlled by E. R. Thomas and is closely allied with the Commodore National Bank.

Henry C. Frick and Paul D. Cravath have replaced James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde as directors of the Franklin National Bank and the Commercial Trust Company, both of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Clearing House on Wednesday adopted a resolution approving the recommendation of Comptroller Ridgely that the combined surplus and capital of national banks be made the basis of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The capital alone as under the existing law.

Switchman Baxter Gives Himself Up.

An investigation of the East New York elevated railroad accident, in which a train was wrecked at Fulton and Chestnut streets on Friday afternoon will be held to-morrow by the State Railroad Commissioners.

Kenneth Baxter, aged 21 years, of 2770 Fulton street, who was charged with being responsible for the accident, gave himself up yesterday at noon to the police of the Liberty Avenue station, and with the motorman of the wrecked train, George W. Duryea, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue court, charged with homicide. The motorman was paroled by Magistrate Furlong in the custody of the Brooklyn Police.

The accident occurred on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but Baxter was held in \$5,000 bail until February 12, pending the action of the coroner.

It is thought all of the injured will recover.

New Calendar for Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Court of Appeals has adopted a new calendar for the session which will begin March 19, to contain those appeals in which returns and notices of argument have been filed with the clerk on or before February 20. There are about 120 causes on the present calendar remaining, and the matter concerns military or naval affairs he invites military and naval leaders of high rank. It is a council such as this which decides on war and peace, although it is not provided for by the constitution.

The elaborate family system and the strong communistic spirit among the villages have been the source of great strength to Japan in times of unusual stress. The families are very strictly organized by long established usage, and the poor members of the family, the widows and orphans of soldiers killed abroad, are in nearly every case supported by their relatives. If there is any great distress among individuals it is usually because the whole province has a greater burden than it can bear. Such was the case in the northern provinces of Japan, where 60,000 people are suffering from a famine due to the failure of the rice crop.

The adoption of the Constitution in 1889 greatly strengthened the position of the Emperor, as the individual Japanese have since then taken a keener interest in the success or failure of the Government. Since the war the military lines are assuming more definite shape. Within a month the Government has changed and the new Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji, like his predecessor, Count Kato, is a man of great ability and undoubted political sagacity. In his boyhood he was a companion of the late Emperor, and when but 15 years of age took an active part in the restoration of the Emperor to his full power. He has since held office as Minister of Education, Minister of Education and Minister of Finance.

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

The strenuous times of the last fifty years have produced remarkable personalities, who are still in control of the Government of Japan. The recent war has added to their number. Admiral Togo, on his return was treated with such reverence that when his

KILLINGS AT THE RACETRACK.

COMPARATIVELY FEW OF THE HEAVY TRICKS SUCCEEDED.

The Coup With Huntington at the Beach the Biggest Put Through Last Season—Plungers Always on the Alert for Good Things—How Poor Owners Fare.

Whenever a killing at one of the big racetracks goes through successfully the fact is not broadcast with the usual interest of the public, but the public seldom hears of the killings that fail to materialize and of the money that is burned up in trying to pull them off. During a single campaign on the Jockey Club's tracks it is probable that at least one hundred attempts are made to kill the bookmakers for amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000, yet perhaps less than a dozen of these coups succeed.

The failure of a turf coup with \$10,000 on a horse's victory at even a short price is customary nowadays to say that a killing has been made, but as a matter of fact such coups are considered very ordinary among the big operators, who like to catch the layers unawares and then and put over a long shot that has been quietly backed unknown to the public at large.

Last year the biggest killing that succeeded was that of Vincent Brighton, who was ridden by a horse named Huntington. David Gideon and Jesse Lewishin engineered the trick, but nearly all the wise plungers at the track were next. In his previous race Huntington, with Martin up, had been badly beaten, so that the bookmakers passed him up in their calculations. When it was decided to cut him loose in the last race on the card one day Martin again had the mount, and the books began by offering 10 to 1. The race was a long one, and when the horses reached the post 8 to 5 was the best price to be seen on any of the slates. And Huntington came home on the bit, just buck jumping, while the ring paid out close to \$150,000 on his success. This was a genuine killing, and nothing approached it the rest of the season.

But the unsuccessful coups were numerous from day to day. Vincent Brighton, who was ridden by a horse named Huntington, was a failure. The bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged them to their hearts' content. Yet few of the Western tricks went through according to the well laid plans. One of them, Clifton Forge, at Aqueduct proved a bad blow for the ring, but the men who cashed were comparatively few, as the real form of the horse was most skillfully concealed.

Without number were backed to win fortunes, only to lose by some piece of ill luck or accidents that seemed in some cases to be due to an unexpected turn of fate. It was at Brighton that John W. Gates lost \$70,000 on Boots Durnell's colt Brother Frank through a mishap that had never been allowed. The horse was a good one, and the colt seemed to be winning, when suddenly Martin went to the whip. Brother Frank, who did not relish punishment, quickly kicked and bucked, and the result was enough to lose the race by a nose. That was one of the most notable pieces of hard luck on record, and Mr. Gates was particularly convinced then that he could not beat the game.

How many noted horsemen made unsuccessful attempts to pull off an old-fashioned killing at the track is hardly possible to say. It is safe to assert that nearly every owner of horseflesh could include in the list. Some stakes never had a chance to get long, and the bookmakers were not so lucky. The result that their owners judged